



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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Docket No. 9127

Application of

John C. Goodwin III et al.

Serial No. 09/727,335

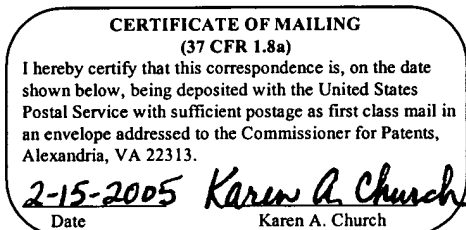
Group Art Unit: 2142

Filed: November 29, 2000

Examiner: Vu, T.

For: **METHOD OF PRINTING INFORMATION BY A NETWORK KIOSK**

MS Appeal Brief-Patent
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450



Sir:

Transmitted herewith for filing is an Appeal Brief and two copies thereof to the Final Rejection dated September 15, 2004.

 X Please charge Deposit Account No. 14-0225 for the Appeal Brief fee or any other fees associated with the filing of said Appeal Brief.

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Respectfully,

Attorney for: John C. Goodwin III et al.

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Attorney Docket No. 9127

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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

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February 15, 2005
Date
Karen A. Church

APPEAL BRIEF

Sir:

Appellants have filed a timely Notice of Appeal from the action of the Examiner, dated September 15, 2004, finally rejecting all of the claims in the present application. This Appeal Brief is filed in accordance with the provisions of 37 C.F.R. 1.192.

REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is NCR Corporation.

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RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no related appeals and interferences.

STATUS OF THE CLAIMS

Claims 1-8 are pending in the application.

Claims 1-8 stand rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 5,950,173, hereafter referred to as Perkowski, in view of US 6,256,773, hereafter referred to as Bowman.

Claims 1-8 are included as Appendix A to this Appeal Brief.

STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

Appellants did not file a Response subsequent to the Final Rejection.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Claims 1-8 relate to a network kiosk and a method of printing information by a network kiosk. A feature of the invention is the formatting and scripting of display information for printing on receipt paper smaller than the web page.

As embodied in exemplary claim 1, one form of the invention includes

1. A method of printing information by a network kiosk 12 comprising the steps of:

(a) receiving a command to display a web page 44 in response to user operation of the kiosk 12 (Page 4, lines 8-10; Fig. 1);

(b) receiving a command to print information in the displayed web page 44 in response to user operation of the kiosk 12 (Page 10, lines 8-10; step 62, Fig. 4);

(c) obtaining an address of the displayed web page 44 by the kiosk 12 (Page 10, lines 11-12; step 64, Fig. 4);

(d) determining a format 34 for printing the information from the web page 44 on receipt paper 48 smaller than the web page 44 using the address by the kiosk 12 (Fig. 2; page 10, lines 13-24; steps 66-72, Fig. 4);

(e) creating a script to print the information in the format by the kiosk 12 (Page 8, lines 5-16; page 10, lines 24-27; step 74, Fig. 4); and

(f) executing the script to cause a receipt printer 26 of the kiosk 12 to print the information on the receipt paper 48 by the kiosk 12 (Fig. 2; page 11, lines 1-3; step 78, Fig. 4).

ISSUES

The issues presented by this appeal is:

Whether claims 1-8 are patentable under 35 USC 103(a) over Perkowski in view of Bowman.

GROUPING OF CLAIMS

Claims 1 and 7 are grouped together.

Claims 2, 5, and 8 are grouped together.

Claims 3, 4, and 6 are grouped together.

ARGUMENT

Perkowski discloses a kiosk for delivering consumer product related information to a user.

Bowman discloses a development architecture framework.

Claims 1 and 7

The rejection of claims 1 and 7 is improper because the references fail to teach or suggest the combination of elements in those claims.

The Examiner has suggested that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Perkowski in view of the teachings of Bowman. The Examiner is relying on the teachings of column 98, lines 54-67 to establish the claimed elements not taught by Perkowski and the motivation for combining Perkowski and Bowman. Appellants herein additionally provide lines 33-53 for context:

Media Content Creation

As systems become increasingly user-facing, it is important to design user interfaces that are not only functional, but also engaging and informative. This is especially true of Internet and kiosk-based systems, where users have a notoriously short concentration span.

This requirement for more attractive user interfaces has triggered the evolution of media-rich applications, the development of which requires new tools and processes, and brings with it a whole new set of issues.

Media content can be broken down into three major media types, each with its own set of tools:

2D/3D Images/Animation

Audio

2D/3D Images/Animation

Tools to handle these images range from simple paint packages to highly complex multi-layered animation graphics packages. The images created by these tools may be pixel-based (bitmaps) or vector-based, each with their own advantages.

Pixel-based tools (traditional graphics and image processing tools) offer more image flexibility especially in terms of color gradation and shading, but produce relatively large files. This format is therefore useful where the use of high quality textured images, or highly colored images is important, but where file storage and transmission is not an issue (where the media content is local to the client application, such as in a kiosk).

Vector-based tools (where the image is defined by formulae rather than pixel position) offer much smaller file sizes, and dynamic image re-sizing, while producing excellent print quality, but cannot easily handle shading and color gradation. This format is more appropriate where file size is an issue (web pages).

Appellants submit that this passage fails to teach or suggest formatting and scripting of display information for printing on receipt paper smaller than the web page. The passage merely describes well-known features and advantages of commercially-available vector-based illustration software products. The Examiner reliance upon the words like "formulae" and "image re-sizing", without context, is misplaced.

With respect to claim 1, the references fail to teach or suggest

(d) determining a format for printing the information from the web page on receipt paper smaller than the web page using the address by the kiosk;

(e) creating a script to print the information in the format by the kiosk; and

(f) executing the script to cause a receipt printer of the kiosk to print the information on the receipt paper by the kiosk.

With respect to claim 7, the references fail to teach or suggest

a computer which ... determines a format for printing the information on receipt paper smaller than the web page using the address, creates a script to print the information in the format, and executes the script to cause the receipt printer to print the information on the receipt paper.

As a result, claims 1 and 7 are patentable over these references.

Claims 2, 5, and 8

The rejection of claims 2, 5, and 8 is improper because the references fail to teach or suggest the combination of elements in those claims.

The Examiner has suggested that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to modify the system of Perkowski in view of the teachings of Bowman. The Examiner is relying on the teachings of column 98, lines 54-67 as to claim 1 (see above). The reasons supporting claim 1 apply to claims 2, 5, and 8.

With respect to claim 2, the Examiner is additionally relying on the teachings of column 87, lines 10-18, to establish the claimed elements not taught by Perkowski and the motivation for combining Perkowski and Bowman. Appellants herein provide column 87, lines 10-18:

The majority of Netcentric systems use Web browsers to provide a common crossplatform user interface. Presentation design for this type of environment therefore entails the generation of HTML pages, often with additional components (JavaScript, 3rd party ActiveX controls, Plug-ins) providing enhanced functionality or media content. Many tools are currently available for designing and creating web content, although HTML remains the common denominator, at the very least as a placeholder for the content.

The passage fails to teach or suggest

(e-1) determining placeholders for the information; and
(e-2) arranging the placeholders in the script in accordance with the format.

The passage merely describes HTML and its function as a placeholder for web content, it does not teach or suggest determining and arranging placeholders in a script as claimed.

Though being rejected solely for the same reasons as claim 1, claims 5 and 8 contain similar language as claim 2, and are patentable not only for the reasons in support of claim 1, but also for the reasons in support of claim 2.

With respect to claim 5, the references fail to teach or suggest

- (d) determining a format for printing the web information from the displayed web page on receipt paper smaller than the displayed web page using the address by the kiosk;

- (e) determining other information to be printed with the web information by the kiosk;

- (f) determining placeholders for the web information by the kiosk;

- (g) creating a script with the placeholders and the other information arranged in the format by the kiosk; and

- (h) executing the script to cause a receipt printer of the kiosk to print the web information and the other information on the receipt paper by the kiosk.

With respect to claim 8, the references fail to teach or suggest

a computer which ... determines a format for printing the web information on receipt paper smaller than the web page using the address, determining other information to be printed with the web information, determines placeholders for the web information, creates a script with the placeholders and the other information arranged in the format, and executes the script to cause the receipt printer

to print the web information and the other information on the receipt paper.

As a result, claims 2, 5, and 8 are patentable over these references.

Claims 3, 4, and 6

The rejection of claims 3, 4, and 6 is improper because the references fail to teach or suggest the combination of elements in those claims.

The Examiner has suggested that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Perkowski in view of the teachings of Bowman. The Examiner is relying on the teachings of column 98, lines 54-67 (see above) to also reject claims 3, 4, and 6. Since claims 3 and 4 depend from claim 2, the Examiner is relying on the teachings of column 87, lines 10-18 (see above) to also reject claims 3 and 4.

The passage at column 98 merely describes well-known features and advantages of commercially-available vector-based illustration software products, it does not teach or suggest arranging text and/or graphics to be printed with the displayed web information in the script in accordance with the format.

With respect to claim 3, the passage fails to teach or suggest

(e-4) arranging the text in the script in accordance with the format.

With respect to claim 4, the passage fails to teach or suggest

(e-4) arranging the graphic image in the script in accordance with the format.

Though being rejected solely for the same reasons as claim 1, claim 6 contains similar language as claims 2, 3, and 4, and is patentable not only for the reasons in support of claim 1, but also for the reasons in support of claims 2, 3, and 4.

With respect to claim 6, the references fail to teach or suggest

(d) determining a format for printing the web information from the displayed web page on receipt paper smaller than the displayed web page using the address by the kiosk;

(e) determining text information to be printed with the web information by the kiosk;

(f) determining a store graphic to be printed with the web information by the kiosk;

(g) determining placeholders pointing to a location of the web information by the kiosk;

(h) creating a script with the placeholders, the text information, and the store graphic, all arranged in the format by the kiosk;

(i) (h) initiating execution of the script by the kiosk;

(j) (i) printing the text information and the store graphic in the format during execution of the script by a receipt printer of the kiosk;

(k) (j) obtaining the web information from the location during execution of the script by the kiosk; and

(l) (k) printing the web information in the format during execution of the script by the receipt printer of the kiosk.

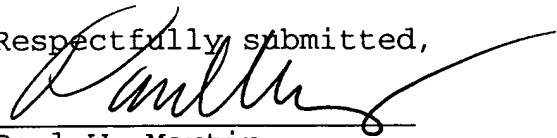
As a result, claims 3, 4, and 6 are patentable over these references.

CONCLUSION

Appellants respectfully submit that the Examiner has failed to establish a case of obviousness and that the rejection of claims 1-8 is improper.

Appellants further submit that claims 1-18 are allowable and respectfully requests that the rejection of claims 1-8 by the Examiner be reversed by the Board.

Respectfully submitted,


Paul W. Martin
Attorney for Appellants
Reg. No. 34870
(937) 445-2990

FEB 15 2005

Dayton, Ohio

Appendix A

1. A method of printing information by a network kiosk comprising the steps of:

(a) receiving a command to display a web page in response to user operation of the kiosk;

(b) receiving a command to print information in the displayed web page in response to user operation of the kiosk;

(c) obtaining an address of the displayed web page by the kiosk;

(d) determining a format for printing the information from the web page on receipt paper smaller than the web page using the address by the kiosk;

(e) creating a script to print the information in the format by the kiosk; and

(f) executing the script to cause a receipt printer of the kiosk to print the information on the receipt paper by the kiosk.

2. The method as recited in claim 1, wherein step e comprises the substeps of:

(e-1) determining placeholders for the information; and

(e-2) arranging the placeholders in the script in accordance with the format.

3. The method as recited in claim 2, wherein step e further comprises the substeps of:

(e-3) determining text to be printed with the information; and

(e-4) arranging the text in the script in accordance with the format.

4. The method as recited in claim 2, wherein step e further comprises the substeps of:

(e-3) determining a graphic image to be printed with the information; and

(e-4) arranging the graphic image in the script in accordance with the format.

5. A method of printing information by a network kiosk comprising the steps of:

(a) receiving a command to display a web page in response to user operation of the kiosk;

(b) receiving a command to print web information in the displayed web page in response to user operation of the kiosk;

(c) obtaining an address of the displayed web page by the kiosk;

(d) determining a format for printing the web information from the displayed web page on receipt paper smaller than the displayed web page using the address by the kiosk;

(e) determining other information to be printed with the web information by the kiosk;

(f) determining placeholders for the web information by the kiosk;

(g) creating a script with the placeholders and the other information arranged in the format by the kiosk; and

(h) executing the script to cause a receipt printer of the kiosk to print the web information and the other information on the receipt paper by the kiosk.

6. A method of printing information by a network kiosk comprising the steps of:

(a) receiving a command to display a web page in response to user operation of the kiosk;

(b) receiving a command to print web information in the displayed web page in response to user operation of the kiosk;

(c) obtaining an address of the displayed web page by the kiosk;

(d) determining a format for printing the web information from the displayed web page on receipt paper smaller than the displayed web page using the address by the kiosk;

(e) determining text information to be printed with the web information by the kiosk;

(f) determining a store graphic to be printed with the web information by the kiosk;

(g) determining placeholders pointing to a location of the web information by the kiosk;

(h) creating a script with the placeholders, the text information, and the store graphic, all arranged in the format by the kiosk;

(i) (h) initiating execution of the script by the kiosk;

(j) (i) printing the text information and the store graphic in the format during execution of the script by a receipt printer of the kiosk;

(k) (j) obtaining the web information from the location during execution of the script by the kiosk; and

(l) (k) printing the web information in the format during execution of the script by the receipt printer of the kiosk.

7. A network kiosk comprising:

a display for displaying a web page;

a receipt printer; and

a computer which receives a command to display the web page in response to user operation of the kiosk, receives a command to print information in the web page in response to user operation of the kiosk, obtains an address of the web page, determines a format for printing the information on receipt paper smaller than the web page using the address, creates a script to print the

information in the format, and executes the script to cause the receipt printer to print the information on the receipt paper.

8. A network kiosk comprising:

a display for displaying a web page;

a receipt printer; and

a computer which receives a command to display the web page in response to user operation of the kiosk, receives a command to print web information in the a displayed web page in response to user operation of the kiosk, obtains an address of the displayed web page, determines a format for printing the web information on receipt paper smaller than the web page using the address, determining other information to be printed with the web information, determines placeholders for the web information, creates a script with the placeholders and the other information arranged in the format, and executes the script to cause the receipt printer to print the web information and the other information on the receipt paper.